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JAS. FULTON, Editor... A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

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Professional and Business Cards.

W. H. MCGRARY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, corner Princess and Water
Street, Wilmington, N. C.
H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C.
Col. John McRae, Pres't Bank Wilmington, do.
D. A. Davis, Cashier Branch B'k Cape Fear, do.
J. G. Lash, do.
J. Eli Gregg, President of Bank Cheraw, S. C. [Oct 17]

JAMES O. BOWDEN,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C.
ALFRED ALDERMAN, WILMINGTON, N. C.
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Will give prompt attention to all business in his line.
Feb. 20th, 1857. 25-1y

DAVID E. HUNTING,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Will pay strict attention to all business in his line. He solicits a share of public patronage, which he hopes to merit by promptitude and fidelity in the transaction of all business entrusted to him.
July 1st, 1857. 44-ff

GEO. W. ROSE,

CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR, WILMINGTON, N. C.
June 17

S. M. WEST,

AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, WILMINGTON, N. C.
21-1y

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,

W. H. LIPPITT, DRUGGIST, and Dealer in
W. H. LIPPITT, Oils, Drugs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds,
Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c., corner of Front and
Market Sts., immediately opposite SWAU's old stand WILMINGTON,
N. C. 5

JOSEPH L. KEEN,

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER respectfully informs the
public, that he is prepared to make and put up to order—Marble Monuments of all sizes, Tombs, Head-Stones,
Furniture Tops, Mantles, Hearths, &c., of the best quality
of American or Italian Marble, and can be supplied in style
or workmanship, and as cheap as can be obtained.

IRON RAILING—50 different styles for inclosing family lots,
from 75 cents to \$10 per foot, furnished and put up to order.
No. 2. To Distillers of Turpentine, he is prepared to put
up Stills at the shortest notice. May 20-37-1y

WILMINGTON MARBLE WORKS,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

W. G. MILLIGAN, proprietor, respectfully informs the
public, that he is prepared to make and put up to order—

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No. 2. To Distillers of Turpentine, he is prepared to put
up Stills at the shortest notice. May 20-37-1y

Coach and Carriage Manufact'ry—Clinton, N. C.

JOHN BOLD ROBIN HOOD respectfully informs the
citizens of Sampson county and public generally
that, having recently been partially burnt out, has rebuilt
and is in full operation in his new building.

JOHN BOLD ROBIN HOOD, 100 ACRES OF
ACCOMMODATIONS are good, and we are aiming at a high
grade of scholarship. We hope to meet the educational
wants of Eastern Carolina. Thanks to our friends for liberal
subscriptions.

IRON RAILING, in advance, is \$5.00; Tuition from \$10 to \$15; Or-
namentals extra. For Catalogues apply to the Principal at

Lenoir Institute, Lenoir, N. C., or to

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 14.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 13, 1857.

NO. 11.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

PAINTS AND OILS.
10,000 LBS. Pure White Lead;
5,000 lbs. Pure White Zinc;
500 lbs. Silver Paint in Varnish;
500 lbs. Silver Paint in Oil;
50 lbs. White dry assorted;
10 lbs. Spanish Red;
5 lbs. Venetian Red;
5 lbs. Yellow Ochre;
5 lbs. Linseed Oil;
5 lbs. Card Oil;
2 lbs. Roseum Oil;
300 lbs. Chrome Green, in oil and dry;
200 lbs. Yellow, in oil and dry. For sale
wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Oct. 2-5-ff Druggist and Chemist.

MRS. ALLEN'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

JUST RECEIVED a fresh supply No. 1, 2, and 3. For
sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Oct. 2-5-ff Druggist and Chemist.

WILMINGTON MARBLE WORKS,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILMINGTON MARBLE WORKS,

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, NOV. 13, 1857.

NOT TRANSIENT Advertisers will please bear in mind that their advertisements cannot appear in this paper, without first being paid for in advance. This rule will be strictly carried out, without respect to persons.

No name for either the *Daily* or *Weekly Journal*, will ever be entered on our list, without payment being made in advance, and the paper will in all cases be discontinued when the time paid for expires.

DUPLIN COUNTY AGRICULTURAL FAIR.—The List of Premiums awarded at the Fair held at Kenansville, last week, has been placed in our possession, and we intended to have given it to our readers in this day's paper, but its length and the pressure of other matter make it impossible to get it ready for the press in time. It shall appear in our next issue.

Gov. Ligon.

Some things are wise and some are otherwise. How the proposed action of Governor Ligon of Maryland may be will depend very much upon the point of vision selected by those who undertake to pass judgment upon it.

The case seems to have been that Governor Ligon knew that recent elections in Baltimore had been only redeemed from the ridicule of a farce, by having infused into them the tragical element of blood. He knew that, more than once or twice, the promises of the authorities and the hopes of the citizens had been alike falsified, and he felt that in the ordinary course of things it was useless to seek for redress. His intervention was invoked by citizens of Baltimore, whose experience had produced the same convictions and whose observations had assured them that these convictions would be confirmed by the state's actions at the coming election. He put himself in correspondence with Mayor Swann, respectfully offering his co-operation, and requesting that functionary to inform him of what steps he proposed to take for the preservation of the peace and of the rights of suffrage at the approaching election. The Mayor three himself on his dignity, declined to meet the Governor half-way, or to afford any satisfactory guarantee or information, and the Governor felt called upon to assume a responsibility in the matter, a responsibility arising out of the nature of his office, as he believed. As chief civil and military officer of the State, he called upon the military to assist in maintaining the peace, and supporting the laws in a portion of the State where the local authorities had notoriously failed to do either. Finally, on further information being given, and further guarantees afforded by the Mayor, he, at the solicitation of friends, withdrew his proclamation calling out the military.

We do not now propose to discuss the prudence of his first act in calling out the military, or his second one in countering that order, placing reliance upon Mayor Swann's promises and representations, neither of which, as it turned out, were worthy of that reliance.—We merely refer to the legality and constitutionality of his course in both cases; and, we must confess, that the published opinion on these points, given to the world by lawyers like Reverdy Johnson and others, of Baltimore, have more weight with us, and, we presume, had more with Gov. Ligon, than the slang-whanging of the unreliable partisan press, or the still more unreliable sectional organs.

We see that the *Herald* of this place, and, we presume, other opposition papers, re-publish a long attack upon Governor Ligon's course, credited to the *New York Freeman's Journal*, a Catholic paper. It makes a *quasi* legal argument against the Governor, interlarded with Latin maxims, to give it a look of erudition, and with high-sounding references to the Constitution, to supply the staples of eloquence and patriotism, and that is all. It has neither fairness nor justice to recommend it.

But letting that pass for what it is worth. Let us suppose another case. Let us suppose that this Catholic paper had come out in endorsement of Governor Ligon, and the Democrats had undertaken to quote it.—Does any one doubt that it would have been wholly repudiated as authority, and bitterly assailed as priestly presumption by the Know Nothing press of Baltimore, and by all others who coincide with that press in its attack upon Governor Ligon. Surely party organs that express such holy horror of the Church of Rome must be pretty hard run when they take to quoting from the "Foreign Popish organ of Cross John Hughes." The words in quotations are not ours. We have no feeling either for or against Bishop Hughes or his organs, but certainly we may fairly retort them upon those who have made such feelings a rallying cry of party.

The Next Congress.

The *Washington Union* has a list of the members elected to the next Congress, from which it appears that the House will contain 128 Democrats to 92 "Republicans" and 14 "Americans," leaving a Democratic majority of twenty-two, sufficient for all practical purposes. Much will depend upon the harmonious action of the Democrats themselves. If this be not maintained, then all the advantages so hardly acquired in the recent struggle will be lost, and the numerical strength of the party rendered useless.

The only speck of trouble apparent on the Democratic horizon has its origin in the unfortunate Kansas difficulties. We must say candidly, that in our opinion, Kansas, come in when she will, will come in as a non-slaving State. And to this opinion we have been led, not by reading the papers, but by talking with persons who have been there. The majority of the people there are either "non-slaveholding" States, or from slaveholding States, they do not think it would pay to carry them from their present fields of labor at the South, to employ them in the Northern States. These we take to be the facts of the case. We may be mistaken, but we don't think we are. The South don't want to force any class of institutions upon any people. The South only wants a fair showing and an untrammelled decision, and the result of that decision is it will be cheeringly abide. If this feeling has been marred, the blundering conduct of Governor Walker is chargeable with it. We don't think he could have made Kansas a slave State if he had tried, and we did not want him to try—we only wanted him to let things take their natural course, and if he had only done this, all would have been right and the South would have been satisfied.

We do not like to go into the line of the specious denunciations of any man. We only say this much—if Walker's conduct be found, on examination, all that it has been charged to be, then let him be visited with the reprobation he deserves. But surely the Democratic party is strong enough to punish it own delinquents and mark its disapproval of their delinquencies, without giving them the power to read assunder its organization or paralyze its arm.

BANK OF WILMINGTON.—We understand that the Board of Directors in this Bank was re-elected by the Stockholders at their meeting held yesterday. We presume the same officers will be chosen by the Board.

Daily Journal, 11th inst.

We are requested to state that the schedule of the Smithville, N. C., Mail has been changed to close at Wilmington on Monday and Friday at 5½ A. M., and arrive on Tuesday and Saturday at 5 P. M.

Outside of the City of Baltimore the Democratic majority in the State of Maryland is nearly one thousand. The Democratic gain in the State outside of the City, amounts to 3,176.

Gen. Robert Toombs has been re-elected one of the Senators from the State of Georgia. There was no opposing Democrat, and the strength of the other party was too little to amount to a showing.

Agricultural Fair, etc.

We are indebted to the attention of a friend for a sketch of the sayings and doings at the Duplin County Agricultural Exhibition of last week. We had hoped to have enjoyed the pleasure of being with our Duplin friends on that occasion. But circumstances interfered to prevent the realization of our expectations in this respect. We are pleased to learn however, that the Fair was, in every sense, a success, and we can well believe that the address delivered on the occasion by our editorial brother of the *Standard*, was able, interesting and practical—in short, all that might have been anticipated from a gentleman of the talents and reputation of Mr. Holden.

Our Correspondent rather touches a single man upon a weak point, when he expatiates so glowingly upon the beauty of the Duplin ladies then and there present. It could not well be otherwise, for no people could be as clever as we know the men of Duplin to be, were they not blessed with the charms of female beauty in their midst. A somewhat fanciful traveler in the East accounts for the bad character of the desert Arabs—their addiction to plunder and homicide, by saying that they are driven to desperation—their hands turned against all mankind, by the ugliness of their partners for life. So, on the other hand our friends in Duplin are of necessity good, clever fellows, all because of the loveliness and loveliness of their fair ladies. A moment!

We trust that we shall shortly have a more official report of the premiums, etc. etc.

The Fayetteville *Observer* of yesterday (Monday,) comes to us full of the Cumberland County Fair, held last week at that place. We are happy to learn that it was also a success. The *Observer* speaks in high terms of the address delivered by D. K. McRae, Esq., on Thursday; and, judging from the sketch given, it was really an eloquent effort.—*Daily Journal*, 10th inst.

The North Carolina Railroad.

Without wishing to enter into any controversy regarding the management of the above road—for we know little of it—or seeking to place ourselves in the position of the special friends or defenders of Mr. Fisher, the President—a position the very reverse of that which we have reason to believe that gentleman attributes to us, we must yet say that the argument urged against him by the *Greensboro Patriot*, or some writer therein, is wholly without force or value. That argument is based upon the fact that the market price of the stock has declined. This argument would apply to all railroads—to all joint-stock companies; indeed, to all kinds of property. Under the existing pressure, the market price of all stocks has declined, some with and some without substantial cause. Town property has gone down—State stocks have gone down—State stocks have gone down—North Carolina Railroad stock has gone down.

Why start a hue and cry against Mr. Fisher?

As we have already said, we are not the especial defenders or apologists of Mr. Fisher. On the contrary, we know that Mr. F. classes us among his opponents, for we are very apt to say what we think, and we do not approve everything about this North Carolina Road, and the Democrats had undertaken to quote it.—We merely refer to the legality and constitutionality of his course in both cases; and, we must confess, that the published opinion on these points, given to the world by lawyers like Reverdy Johnson and others, of Baltimore, have more weight with us, and, we presume, had more with Gov. Ligon, than the slang-whanging of the unreliable partisan press, or the still more unreliable sectional organs.

We do not now propose to discuss the prudence of his first act in calling out the military, or his second one in countering that order, placing reliance upon Mayor Swann's promises and representations, neither of which, as it turned out, were worthy of that reliance.—We merely refer to the legality and constitutionality of his course in both cases; and, we must confess, that the published opinion on these points, given to the world by lawyers like Reverdy Johnson and others, of Baltimore, have more weight with us, and, we presume, had more with Gov. Ligon, than the slang-whanging of the unreliable partisan press, or the still more unreliable sectional organs.

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A Remarkable Magician—The Necromancer in Algeria.

Every one has seen, or heard speak of, the great Robert Houdin. Besides being the prince of conjurers, he is also a mathematician and mechanician, and his electric clock, made for the Hotel de Ville of his native town of Blois, obtained a medal at the Paris exhibition. It is not generally known that he was sent to Algeria by the French Government on a mission connected with the black art—probably the first time that a conjuror has been called upon to exercise his profession in Government employ. Some details of his exhibition have been published. Its object was to destroy the influence exercised among the Arab tribes by the Marabouts—an influence often mischievously applied. By a few clever tricks and impostures these Marabouts pass themselves off as sorcerers; no one, it was justly thought, was better able to eclipse their skill and discredit their science than the man of inexhaustible talents.

One of the great pretensions of the Marabout was to make a man invulnerable. At the moment that a loaded musket was aimed at him, and the trigger pulled, he pronounced a few cabalistic words and the weapon did not go off. Houdin detected the trick, and showed that the abode of Houdin detected the trick, and showed that the abode of Houdin was plucked. The Arab wizard was furious, and abused his French rival. "You may revenge yourself," quietly said Houdin, "take a pistol; load it yourself; and then fire it; I will raise it again." By a few clever tricks and impostures these Marabouts pass themselves off as sorcerers; no one, it was justly thought, was better able to eclipse their skill and discredit their science than the man of inexhaustible talents.

"Well, well, we must be resigned," replied Ira; "weeds as well as grain were a part of the Creator's plan, and there is no use in murmuring about them."

And he laid down for his usual afternoon doze.

"I can only be resigned to what I can't help," said Ira. "So we went to work and plowed and hoed until their fields were clear of weeds."

"The army worms are in the neighborhood," said Ira, one day. "They have eaten through the adjoining meadows and are moving towards us."

"Ah!" exclaimed Ira, "they will surely destroy what the weeds have not checked out. I will immediately retire to pray that their course may be stopped or turned aside."

But Asa replied: "I pray betimes every morning for strength to do the work of the day."

And he hastened to dig a trench round his land, which the army worms could not pass; while Ira returned only in season to save a small portion of his crops from their ravages.

"Do you see, Ira?" said Asa, another morning, "the river is rising very fast. There is but a slender chance of preventing our farms from being overflowed."

"Alas! it is a judgment upon our sins, and what can we do?" cried Ira, throwing himself in despair upon the ground.

"There are no judgments so severe as those which our own sloths bring upon us," replied Asa.

And he went quickly and hired workmen, with whose help he raised an embankment that withstood the flood, while Ira witnessed with blank looks and folded hands the destruction of his harvest.

"There is one consolation," said he, "my children, at least, are left to me."

While Asa's sons grew up strong and virtuous, and among Ira's there was a drunkard, a gambler, and a suicide.

"The ways of the Lord are not equal," complained Ira to his brother. "While you have always prospered, I am afflicted and my oldest disgraced."

"I only know this," replied Asa, "that he has always helped me to treat the faults of my children as I did the weeds, the caterpillars and the flood; and that I have never presumed to send a petition upwards without making my right hand servant, the messenger of my prayer."

THE BAY ISLANDS.—The recent announcement that the British Government had transmitted a favorable report to Gen. Cass's despatch relative to the Bay Islands affair was erroneous. So also was the statement that England had concluded a treaty with Honduras relinquishing said islands to the latter. The Convention recently concluded between the Powers was an ordinary commercial treaty, and an arrangement for the protection of the Railroad proposed to be constructed across the Republic of Honduras.

The latter now decline absolutely to conclude a treaty with England accepting the conditions imposed by the latter on the relinquishment of the Bay Islands. These conditions consist of, first, a concession of territory to British subjects who have settled upon the islands; and, second, a stipulation that slavery shall never be established there.

Honduras contends that England is duty-bound to clear out unconditionally. Of course this leaves the dispute upon the Clayton-Bulwer treaty entirely open, without the least prospect of a settlement.

Was. Cor. New York Times.

BANKS IN GEORGIA.—The following is an extract of a letter from a member of the Georgia Legislature:

"MILLEDGEVILLE, GA., Nov. 5, 1857.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.—
DO YOU APPRECIATE A SOFT, NEAT FITTING PE-
RENO HO-HO?—The article, both white and colored,
may be found at No. 38, *State Street*.
Also, beauty under Shirts and Drawers—best make.
A new article—Silk Stockings and Kerchief—a super-
ior article and neat pattern?—Cor. 32.
The "Seam Shirt" to do with the thing itself?—
No imitation—go at once to *BALDWIN'S*, 38 *Market* St.
November 12.

FINE DRESS HATS.

MOLESKIN, BEAVER, CASSIMERE AND SOFT

FOLETS of the latest styles and finest finish. Just opened

at the Hat and Cap Emporium, 34 *Market Street*.

CHAS. D. MYERS.

TO INVEST YOUR MONEY TO ADVANTAGE

BUY YOUR HATS AND CAPS FOR YOURSELF

children and negroes at the Hat and Cap Emporium,

34 *Market Street*.

CHAS. D. MYERS.

NOV. 12th.

WORTHY OF NOTICE:

THAT THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF HATS

AND CAPS to be found in town is at the Emporium, 34

Market St.

CHAS. D. MYERS.

NOV. 12th.

SACKS LIVERPOOL SACK SALT.

3,000 direct and in splendid order. For sale by

Nov. 7th, 1857. J. & L. HATHAWAY & CO.

PORK FARM.

49 BBL. MESS FARM LANDING TO-DAY. FOR

Nov. 10th. WILLARD & CURTIS.

LIME.

300 BBL. EXTRA QUALITY, JUST RECEIVED.

Nov. 6th. FOR sale in lots to suit, by

STOKER & OLDHAM.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to S. W. WHITAKER, are hereby

notified to come forward and make immediate payment to the subscriber, otherwise the claims against them will be placed in suit for collection.

MOODY B. SMITH, Assignee.

Every debt due S. W. Whitaker not paid or arranged by

the first day of September next, will on that day be put in suit.

June 23d, 1857. 240&43-tf.

HOUSE AND SHIP PAINTING.

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM

the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country

that he is now prepared to execute every description of

HOUSE AND SHIP PAINTING, including the

inside and outside.

The stock of goods is extensively known throughout the State, and is believed to comprise the best assortment in this place, and consists of a very extensive assortment of BLACK and colored SILKS, BOMBASINES; a great variety of LADIES DRESS GOODS, a large stock of LADIES' CLOAKS, plain and printed DELAINES, French and English MERINOS, ALPACAS, CLOTHS, CASSIMMERS and VESTINGS.

Seventy-five packages of NEGRO GOODS:

Twenty-five bales of Gray and White BLANKETS;

34, 7-8, 44, 54, 10-4 and 12 BLEACHED AND

BROWN SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS; and also every

description of DOMESTIC GOODS; FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,

from 1 to 24 feet wide; VELVET, BRUSSELS, THREE-

PLY, SUPERFINE, FINE and COMMON CARPETINGS,

RUGS, DRUGGETS, &c. &c.

This stock of goods is extensively known throughout the State, and is believed to comprise the best assortment in this place, and consists of a very extensive assortment of BLACK and colored SILKS, BOMBASINES; a great variety of LADIES DRESS GOODS, a large stock of LADIES' CLOAKS, plain and printed DELAINES, French and English MERINOS, ALPACAS, CLOTHS, CASSIMMERS and VESTINGS:

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THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, NOV. 9, 1857.

The Bubble Burst—Who will Blow Another?

Land stealing has received a check—western lands are a drug in the market. Speculation has been stimulated and done to death. Ruin has overtaken hundreds of "operators," and financial suffering has overspread the land, and for this the mania is measurably to blame. Grants of wild lands will no longer build railroads, if in truth they ever did so. Congress will be free from the importunities of land-beggars. "The proceeds of the Public Lands" will be small enough in all conscience—the lands themselves will not for some years pay for their management and sale.

We do not say that the sole cause of the financial difficulties of the year 1857 is to be found in Western Land speculation, but no one denies that these speculations bore an important part in bringing on these difficulties. Few can doubt that Eastern Funds were carried West for speculative purposes, and returned again only to redemption. Few can doubt that the new railroads built upon the grants of public lands were used as speculative engines to assist in the land schemes of interested parties, or suppose for a moment that such roads were really the profitable affairs to the stockholders that these parties represented them to be, for if they had been, such roads would not now be in the suspended and embarrassed position which they are known to occupy.

We know that the tendency to expansion, adventure, speculation, over-trading, over-crediting, is inevitable in a new country, inhabited by an active, energetic, progressive people, and it is folly to charge all of this tendency upon any particular institution or agency, as Banks, Railroads, or anything of the kind. The tendency exists by and has its origin in the nature of things and of people, and if men and women could not over-expand their business, their expenses and their skirts through the agency of banks and hoofs, we presume they would find some other way, as is instanced in the case of an English Peer whose wife had got him to promise that he would forsake all sorts of games of chance, enumerating all the known ways of gambling. In a day or two after she found him and one of his companions busily engaged in the investigation of a hay stack. She was somewhat surprised at his newly awakened interest in agricultural productions, until she found that the gentlemen were pulling stalks of the dried grass and letting large sums upon the longest.

But the very fact that this tendency to undue action already exists, is the strongest argument against any policy calculated unduly to stimulate and excite that which, even without such stimulation and excitement, is too apt to run into excess. That bank expansions have this tendency, there can be no doubt. That great facilities for land trading have the same effect is equally certain and unquestionable, for the experience of the last few years shows it. These things do not create the spirit of recklessness complained of, but they stimulate and develop into undue proportions.

Suppose, then, that to existing causes and stimulants to speculative action, another and a powerful one had been added. Suppose that the public land had been distributed, according to the plan proposed in "Bennett's bill," as it is called, or according to any other of the plans brought forward, and the interests and energies of thirty-one State governments, thus become western land-owners, had been brought into the field to swell the tide—to push forward the movement, who can tell what the result? Suppose the distribution scheme had been carried through, and had become a law, and to go no further, suppose North Carolina, Virginia and South Carolina had thus become proprietors of certain millions of western lands, and the employers of agencies, runners, and all and singular, the machinery to push these lands into market, with their schemes, circulars and advertisements around, to draw off population, labor and capital from their own vital to these western possessions, and then suppose this the rule throughout the land, what State, what community, yea, what individual would have escaped the mania, or have failed to suffer by the crash? The effects of this reckless land movement have been bad enough as things stand. What might they not have been, and what might they not be again, if such wild schemes as the distributionists contend for could only be carried into effect?

Times like these afford practical tests to be applied to such ad *caputum* measures, and the appeals made in their behalf—they enable us to measure the judgments, the acumen and the motives of their advocates.

Charleston Municipal Election.

Mr. Macbeth was, last week elected Mayor of the City of Charleston, by a majority of 125 over Mr. Richardson.

Both gentlemen were unexceptionable as regards character and ability, and both personally popular. It was not strictly a party contest, although the question of Know Nothingism seemed to enter somewhat into it, but in a peculiar way. The friends of each party tried to fix the charge upon their opponents and ignore or explain it away from themselves. Mr. Richardson had been a member of the order, but we think went for Mr. Buchanan, or at any rate conceded that the vote of the State ought to be cast for that gentleman. It was charged by the friends of Mr. Richardson that Mr. Macbeth had been *elected* a member of the order, even if he had not actually joined it, and it was replied by Mr. M. and his friends that with this he had nothing to do, and had never authorized the proposal of his name, or sympathized with the principles of that organization.

To claim sound Democracy and explain any Know Nothingism seemed to be the great effort on both sides, if we may judge from the tone of communications in the Charleston papers, including *Mercury*, *Standard* and *Concord*. Mr. Macbeth seems to have made the most successful showing, and his election followed.

Now let me grumble a little. The cold weather is coming on, and the Railroad Companies ought to begin to prepare for the comfort of their passengers; and if the Wilmington and Weldon Company, President, Superintendent, Directors, Stockholders and all, had to stand out in the open air at Halifax till one o'clock at night—as I have done twice lately—to wait for the cars, they would be likely to use a few impolite expressions, and no doubt have a nice, comfortable office and sitting room put up at once for the occupancy of both gentlemen and ladies when waiting for the cars. The ticket office is a quarter of a mile from the depot, and I have known many persons to go to Garrysburg or come to Weldon to take the cars rather than sit out in the air at Halifax.

The energetic Superintendent, Col. Fremont, ought to look into this matter at once, as it is wrong to keep the passengers out in the cold, and equally so to keep Scroogins up all night, especially "if so be" he has no oysters on hand.

ESTRANGERO. We have copied the above from the Weldon, N. C., correspondence of the Petersburg *Express* of the 7th, and have been informed by the "energetic Superintendent" that there is a slight mistake about the *necessity* of standing out in the open air at Halifax; that there is a passenger room in the depot warehouse at Halifax, expressly for passengers, with a fire-place and a boy to keep up the fire; and further, the ticket office is kept there at night until the last night train passes. "Estrangero" must have been asleep on the platform, or he would have found the room. Passenger rooms are now provided at Halifax, Enfield, Rocky Mount and Wilson, we believe, and other places to be accommodated as far as possible, consistent with the means and business of the Company.

MARYLAND.—The Democrats have elected three out of the six congressmen from Maryland. This is a Democratic gain of one and is no less surprising than gratifying under all the circumstances.

The Elections.

NEW YORK.—The returns show a plurality for the Democratic over the "Republican" ticket in the City of New York of 22,540. The "American" vote is very small. The clear Democratic majority over both the other parties combined, is very considerable. The aggregate vote is much smaller than it was last year.

Last year the "Republicans" carried the State of New York by *eighty thousand* majority, and it may readily be conceived that, with this fact before them, it required considerable nerve on the part of the Democrats to offer battle and hope for victory. If they have carried the State against such odds, it will be a triumph indeed. They have certainly cut down this enormous majority, so far as to place the result in doubt, and to give sanguine Democrats reason to believe that the State has gone Democratic by ten to fifteen thousand.

We trust that it is so, but there is reason to believe it probable that it has gone for the Republicans by a nominal plurality. In either event the Democrats have made tremendous gains. Some time will still be required to finally decide the matter so far as the State ticket is concerned.

Even more interest is attached to the composition of the next Legislature, as upon it will depend whether the New York "Metropolitan police law," and other Black Republican usurpations will be sustained or abrogated. This will require still longer to canvass. So far as ascertained, no Republicans have been elected from the City or vicinity. The Charter election in the City comes off on the first of December.

MARYLAND.—We take it for granted that the Know Nothings have swept the State. As usual, Mayor Swann, of Baltimore, kept his promise to the ear, but broke it to the heart. There were fewer killed on Wednesday than has been the recent custom there, but there were quite as many disgruntled. The telegraphic reports to the associated press, say that the day passed off quite peacefully, considering they only killed one Irishman in the 17th ward—drove the Naturalized voters from the polls in the 17th and had reports of disturbances in some of the remote wards. In the evening they only had some customary disturbances and bloodshed, and at nine o'clock the Know Nothings paraded the streets with banners and transparencies—firing guns and pistols, claiming a triumph in the election of their whole ticket in the city.

The Washington Union gives the following despatch, from an unprejudiced and perfectly reliable source.

BALTIMORE. Nov. 4.—84 p. m.—There were disturbances at many of the wards—more or less at all. To send details would be intelligent only at great length. It is probable that two or three lives are lost. The foreign vote seems to have been given in full. The know-nothing majority doubtless will be enormous.

Upon the whole, it would appear that the doings of Wednesday last were pretty much of the same sort as those of the municipal election last month.

We are without Baltimore papers to-day.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Banks is elected Governor by a plurality of over 20,000. State Senate so far, 31 "Republicans," 1 "American," and 4 Democrats. House 146 Republicans, 32 "Americans," and 34 Democrats. Massachusetts is given up to its idols.

LOUISIANA.—New Orleans gone Know Nothing—State, Democratic, we suppose. Little or no interest.

NEW JERSEY.—Democrats have carried both branches of the State Legislature.

WISCONSIN.—Cross, Democrat, probably elected Governor.

NEW YORK ELECTIONS.—The New York *Tribune* concedes the State to the Democrats by 15,000 to 20,000 over the Black Republicans. It endeavours to account for this by saying that the Republicans to the number of 100,000 "abstained from voting," while the Democrats polled their full strength. This all nonsense. The aggregate fell off from the fact that the element was less than in the great and decisive struggle for the Presidency, and from the further fact that the financial pressure of the times occupied men's minds to the exclusion of political subjects. But this affected all parties, and there is no reasonable ground for supposing that, had the fullest possible vote of the State been polled, the result would have been noticeably different. The Legislature still remains in doubt. The Tribune concedes the House to the Democrats, but claims a Republican majority in the Senate.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Republicans largely in the ascendant. Banks' plurality 23,000. Legislature decidedly Republican or "American-Republican" as the papers of that party put it.

MARYLAND.—Of doings in Baltimore on Wednesday last, the Sun says: "We have seen and heard enough to know that no practical remedy for existing evils, is likely to be employed at present. Where it is to come from, and in what extremity, the future can alone determine—conjecture is utterly at fault."

It would appear that Congressmen and State officers, including members of the Legislature and not including Governor, were to be chosen. The returns are somewhat meagre, but sufficient to show that the Know Nothing ticket for State officers has been successful by a large majority, and that the Democrats have made some gains on the vote for Congressmen, having probably elected Kunkel, Democrat, over Hoffman, the present "American" member, from the fifth district.

LOUISIANA.—Democratic State ticket elected. Four Democratic and one "American" to Congress. The telegraph classes the Democratic Congressmen elect, as two Slidell and two anti-Slidell Democrats. What all this means we hardly know.

WILMINGTON AND WELDON RAILROAD.—We are gratified to hear in these hard times of trouble, the prosperous condition of this road. It was chartered about eighteen or twenty years ago; it cost, for construction and equipment, \$1,300,000; it had to commence with a construction debt which has never been omitted to be paid at the day. The same steamer that carried to England the news of the suspension of our banks and the failure of many of our railroads, carried out gold coin to pay the last instalment due on these bonds. A dividend of 7 per cent. has been declared on this stock for the last five years. A sinking fund has been created, of 4 per cent. on its capital stock, to meet its final liabilities when due. This road forming as it does a main link in the chain of railroad from Washington City to New Orleans is in fine working order; its agents active, obliging and intelligent, and much credit is due to the zeal and supervision of its president, (Hon. Wm. S. Ashe) who is indefatigable in his exertions for its prosperity.

We copy the above from one of our Virginia *Exchanges*. We think it a deserved tribute to the management of our road. In these days of railroad failure and suspension, the position of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Company is a proud one, and the fact is a gratifying one, that none of its English bonds have ever entered the market, or could be purchased now or at any time under par. The interest has never once in twenty years time failed to be paid promptly.

The position of our State Bonds is equally flattering.

They are sought for as investments—they do to keep—they are par funds.

Long may North Carolina

Corporation and State credit occupy the same high position.

We are also pleased to be able to state that the business of the Wilmington & Manchester Road shows an encouraging increase in all its branches, the aggregate receipts this year reaching to over four hundred and sixty thousand dollars. The position of the road is improving yearly, with a prospect, not distant, of an assured prosperity.

Dining "a la *squirt*" is a French idea. In Paris at least restaurants the *tin soup-bases* for the guests are mailed to the table. From the caisson, in which the stock is seething, the attendant *levers* draw up the liquid in huge syringes, from which they drive it into the guest's basin. It is then expected to pay for the whole of his dinner; but if he exhibits any indecision, the handmaid sucks up the whole of his soup by drawing it into her syringe again. The "damage" is nine

The Elections.

The case of Aaron Kaminski, tried this week on a charge of arson, was concluded last evening, after having occupied the Court since Wednesday morning. The circumstances are fresh in the recollection of our citizens.

At 2 o'clock on the night of the 24th, the morning of the 25th, of last August, a fire broke out in a warehouse in the rear of the Store on Water Street occupied by the defendant. This fire spread and was not arrested until several buildings and a considerable amount of other property had been consumed. Circumstances appeared which led to the arrest of the prisoner, who was held to appear to answer the charge at this term of the Superior Court. The general character of these circumstances, we stated at the time when the primary investigation took place before the committing magistrates. These were substantially the same relied upon by the State, at trial.

It was contended, on the part of the prosecution that these circumstances showed that the fire was the result of design, and not of accident; and that they pointed to the prisoner as the person who set fire to the building.

It was contended by the defence that although these circumstances might, on their face, bear a suspicious character, they were not conclusive of the guilt of the prisoner—they were susceptible of explanation in many ways consistent with his innocence. The testimony was all of that kind known as circumstantial. His Honor in his charge explained the rules applicable to this species of evidence. First, all the circumstances relied upon as to the allegation of guilt must be fully proved.

Second—all these circumstances must be consistent with each other, and third, they must be conclusive and such as to exclude any rational theory or hypothesis according to which they might all have existed, and still the prisoner be innocent of the offence charged against him.

The case was put to the jury between six and seven o'clock last evening. In about three quarters of an hour they returned with a verdict of "not guilty," and the prisoner was discharged.

The rate of money and stock exchange remain at 5 per cent.

The demand for money at the bank on Friday was heavy.

Mr. Ten Broeck's horse Pryor is dead.

FRANCE.—It is stated that the governor of the Bank of France had asked for a decree giving a forced currency to bank notes.

Bullion in the Bank of France had decreased 35,000,000 francs since the last monthly returns.

Three per cents closed at 66f. 85c.

SPAIN.—The new Spanish cabinet had not been organized.

BELGIUM.—The Bank of Belgium had advanced its rates of interest.

DENMARK.—The rates of the Bank of Denmark had also been advanced.

AUSTRIA.—Financial matters are the most prominent topics. In the London Market on Wednesday the funds were undiminished in firmness at a slight advance of Tuesday's rates.

Money was in good supply at 5 1/2 per cent. discount. The advance in bank rates greatly checked the flow of gold toward New York, large intended shipments being countermanded. The small quantity of goods being forwarded by the East India Company gave rise to a further advance on Indian bills to four per cent.

The Bank of England threw out some bills, supposed to be based on shipments of specie to America.

The funds continued buoyant on Friday, and no gold was withdrawn from the bank.

The rate of discount at Hamburg had declined.

The Canada takes out tenders for \$2,000,000 worth of 8 per cent. Michigan Central bonds for the extinction of the floating debt.

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